



Indicators for Sustainable Mobility

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Agenda

- Introduction to the project
- Key Findings
- Next Steps
- Q&A

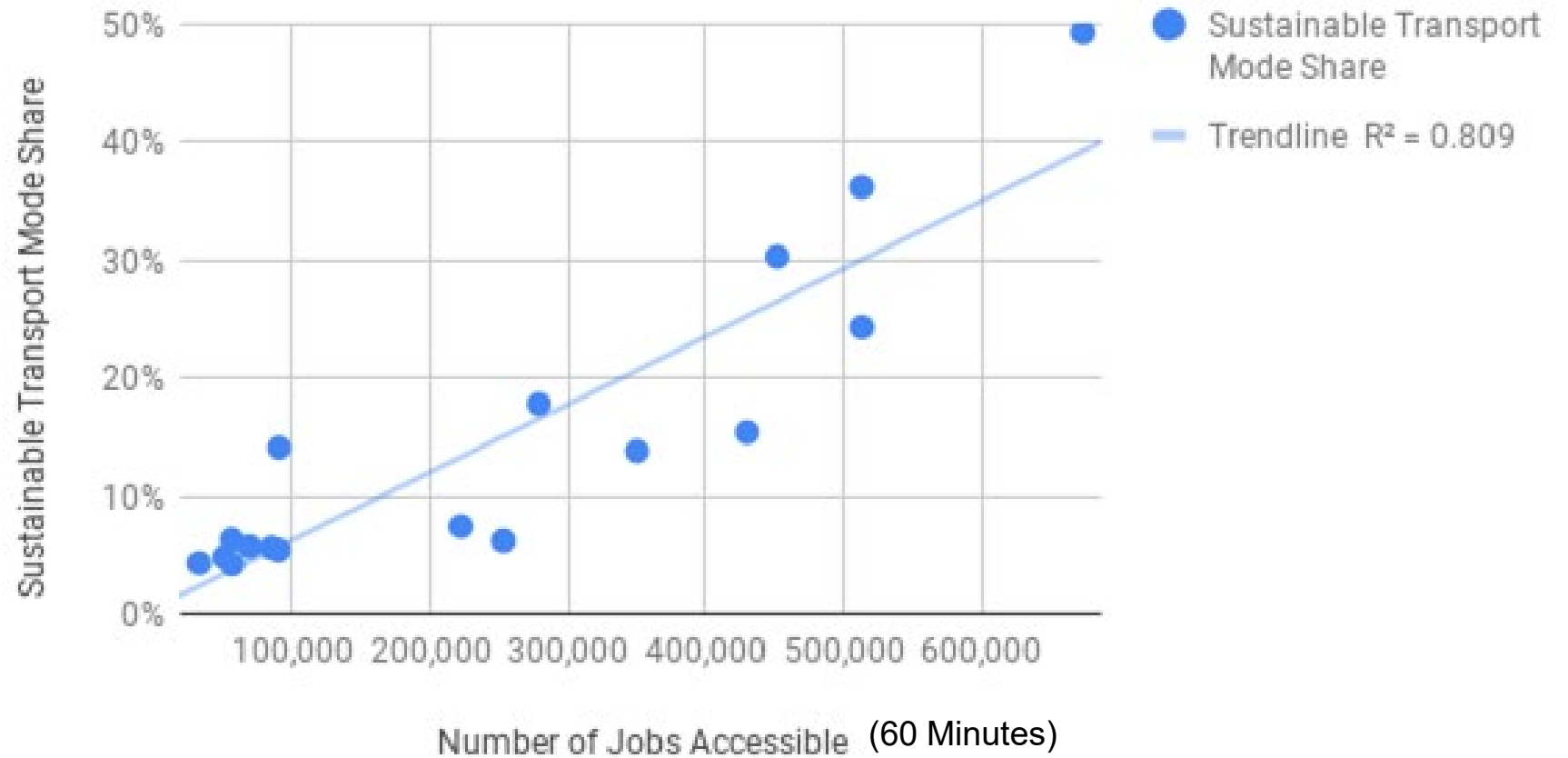
Indicators for Sustainable Mobility

We measured 12 indicators across 28 cities in North America. They can be separated into three categories:

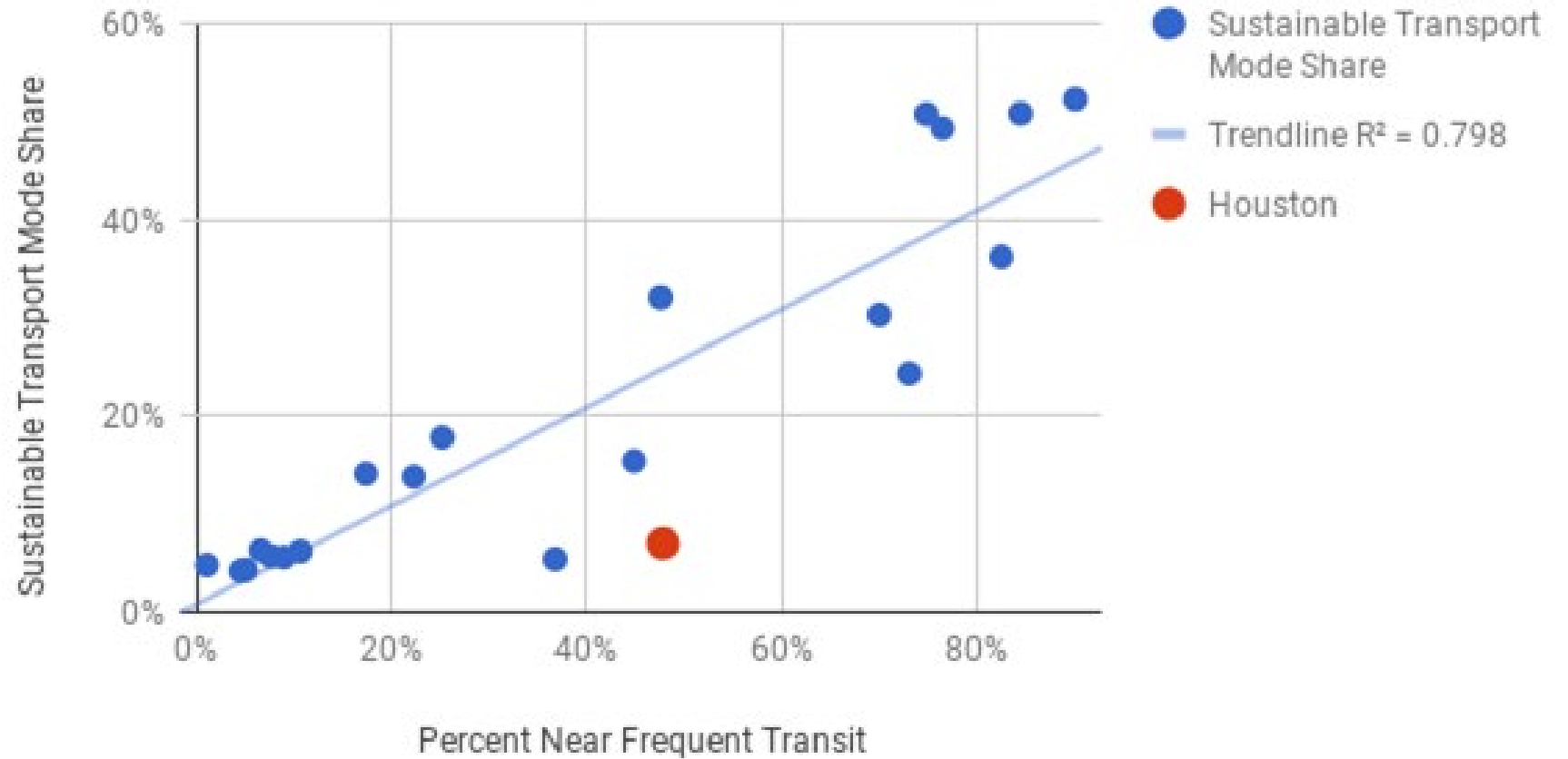
- Proximity To Transit
- Accessibility
- City Characteristics

Key Results

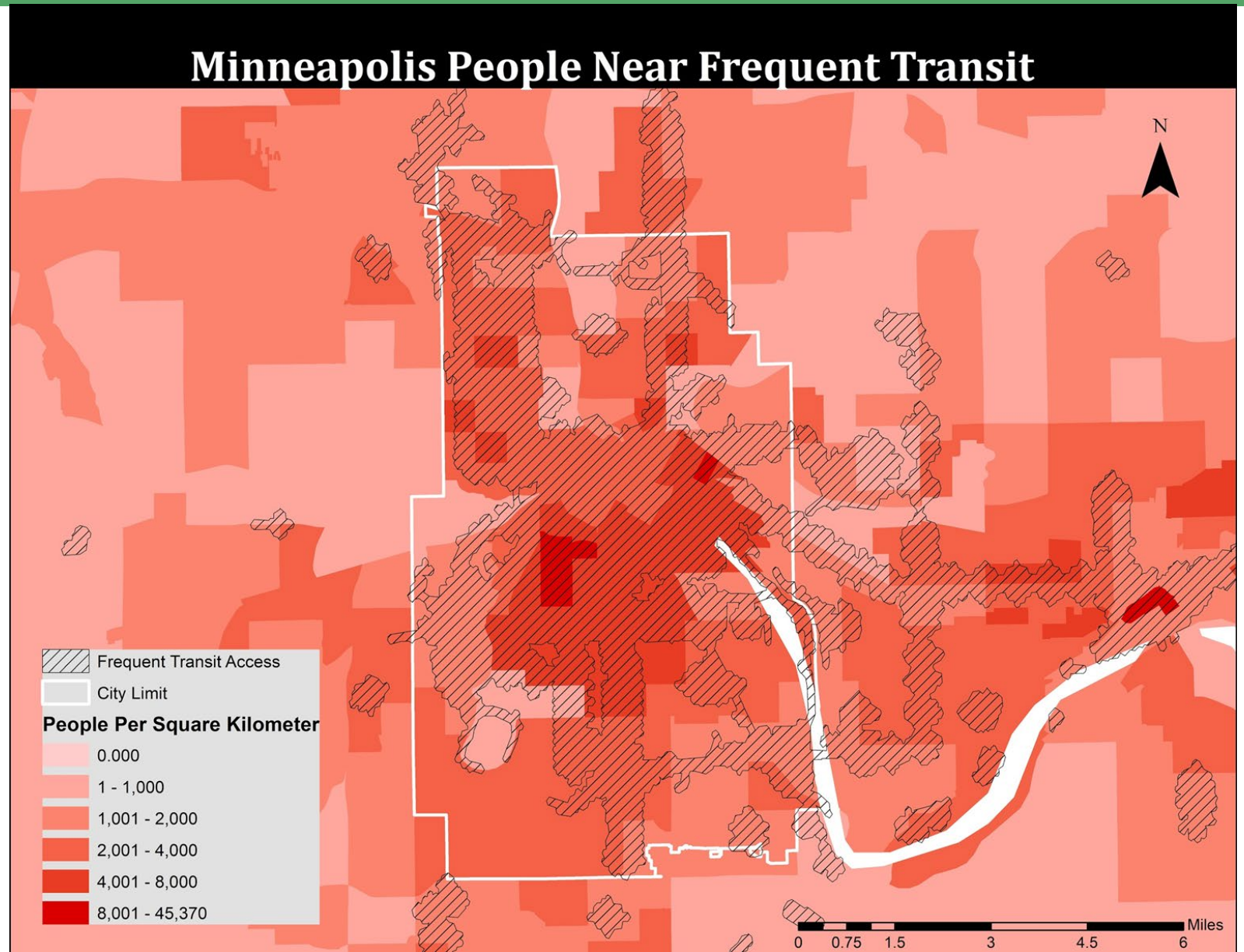
Job Accessibility



People Near Frequent Transit

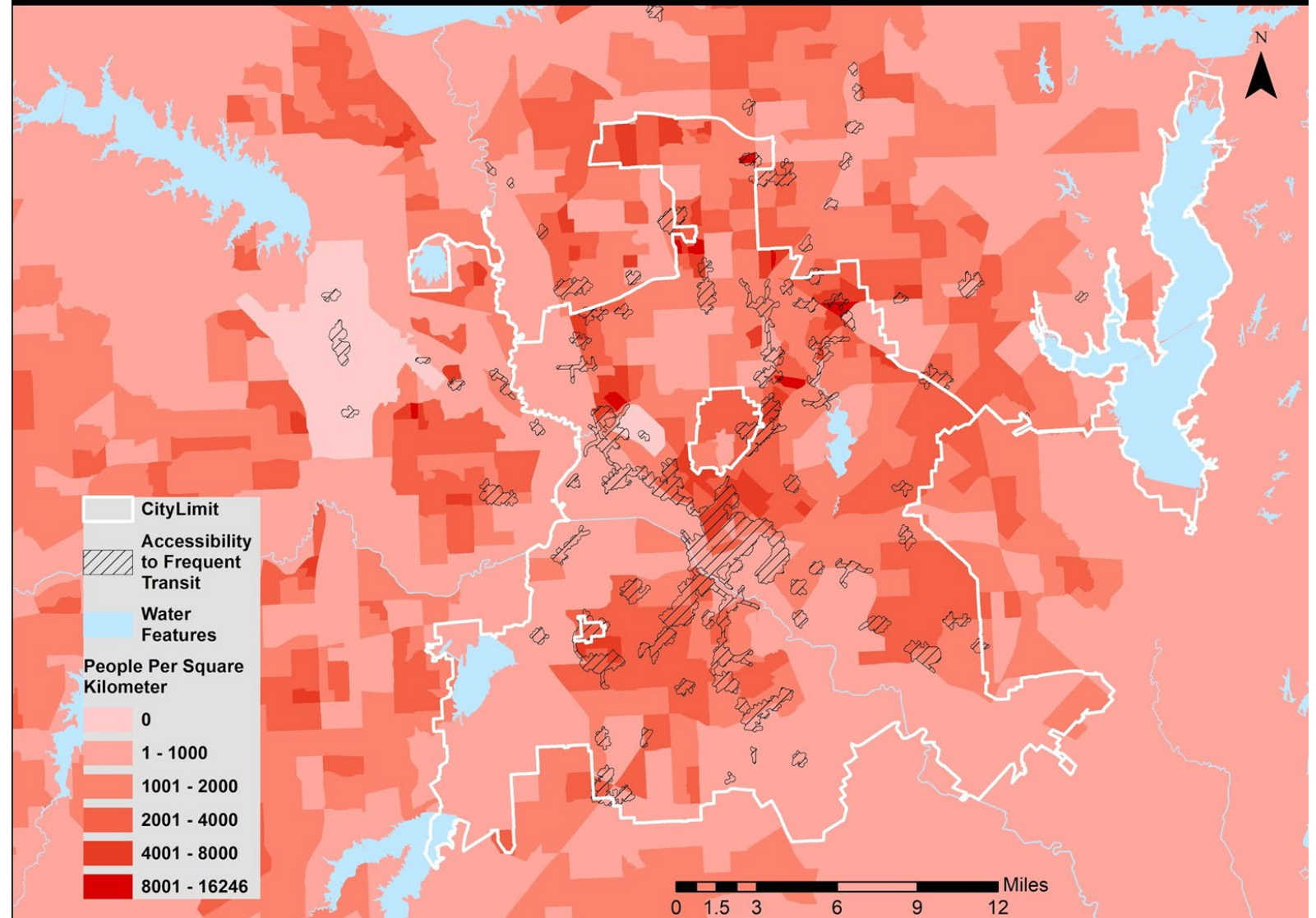


Corridors of Frequent Transit

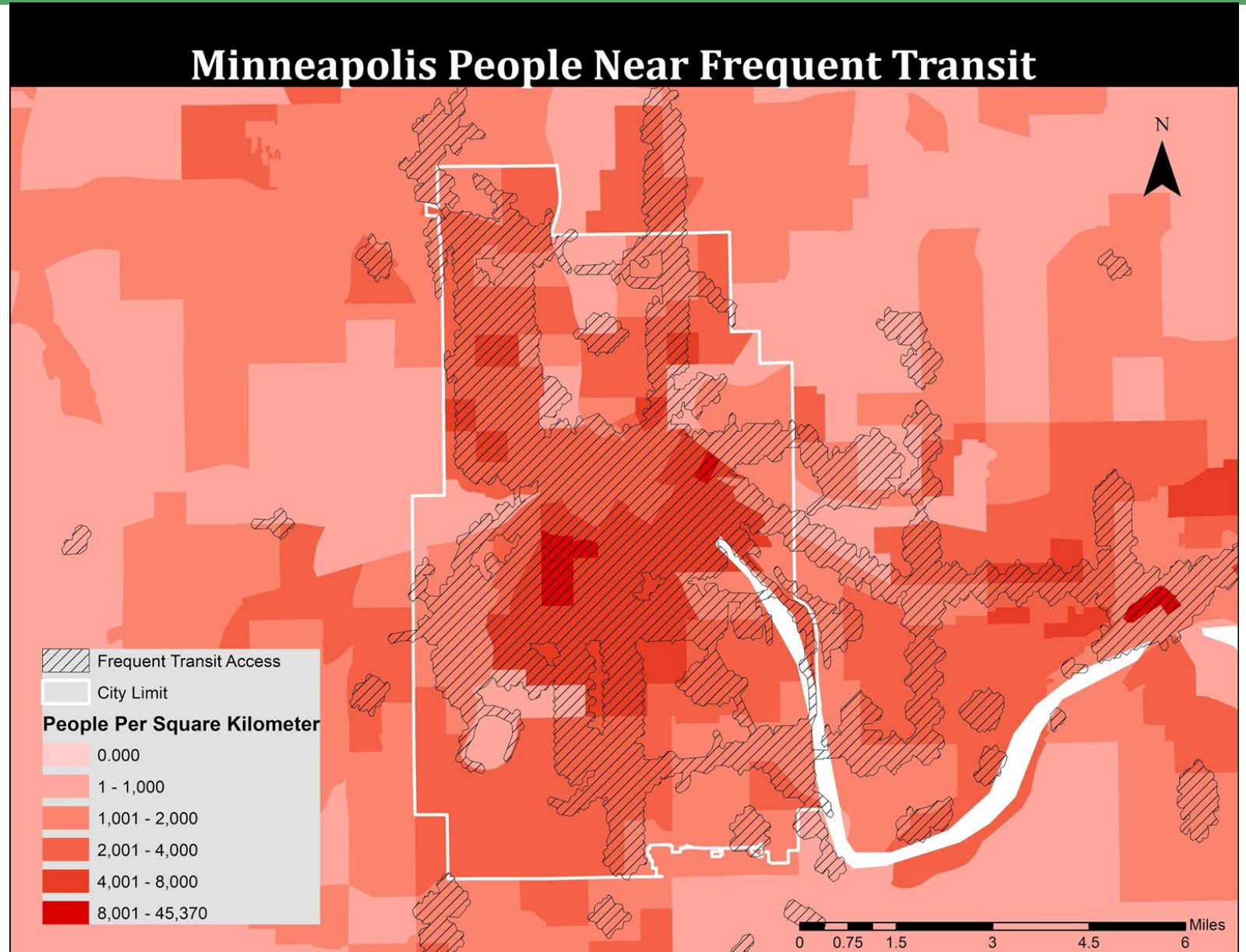


Islands of Frequent Transit

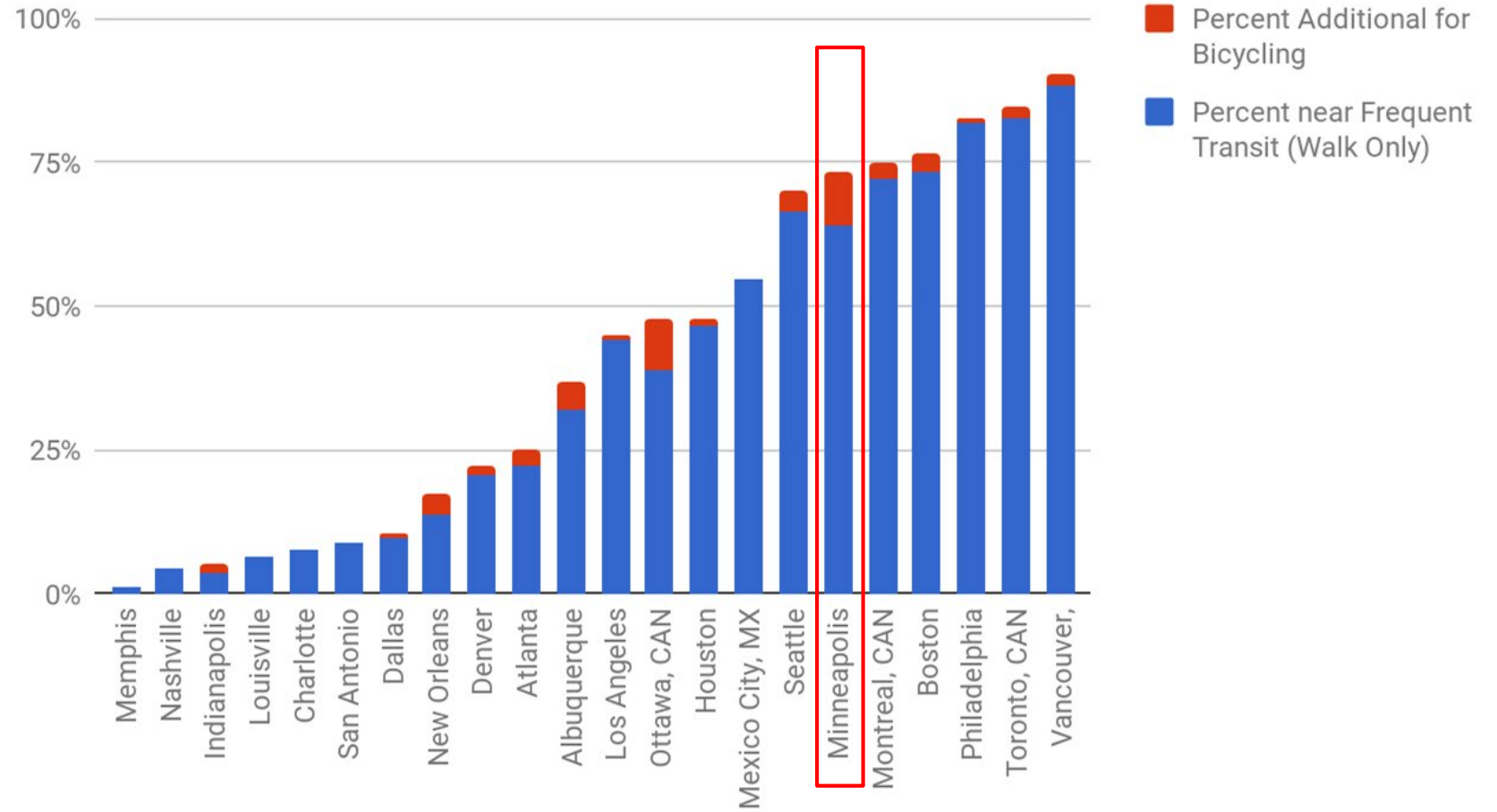
Dallas People Near Frequent Transit



Corridors of Frequent Transit

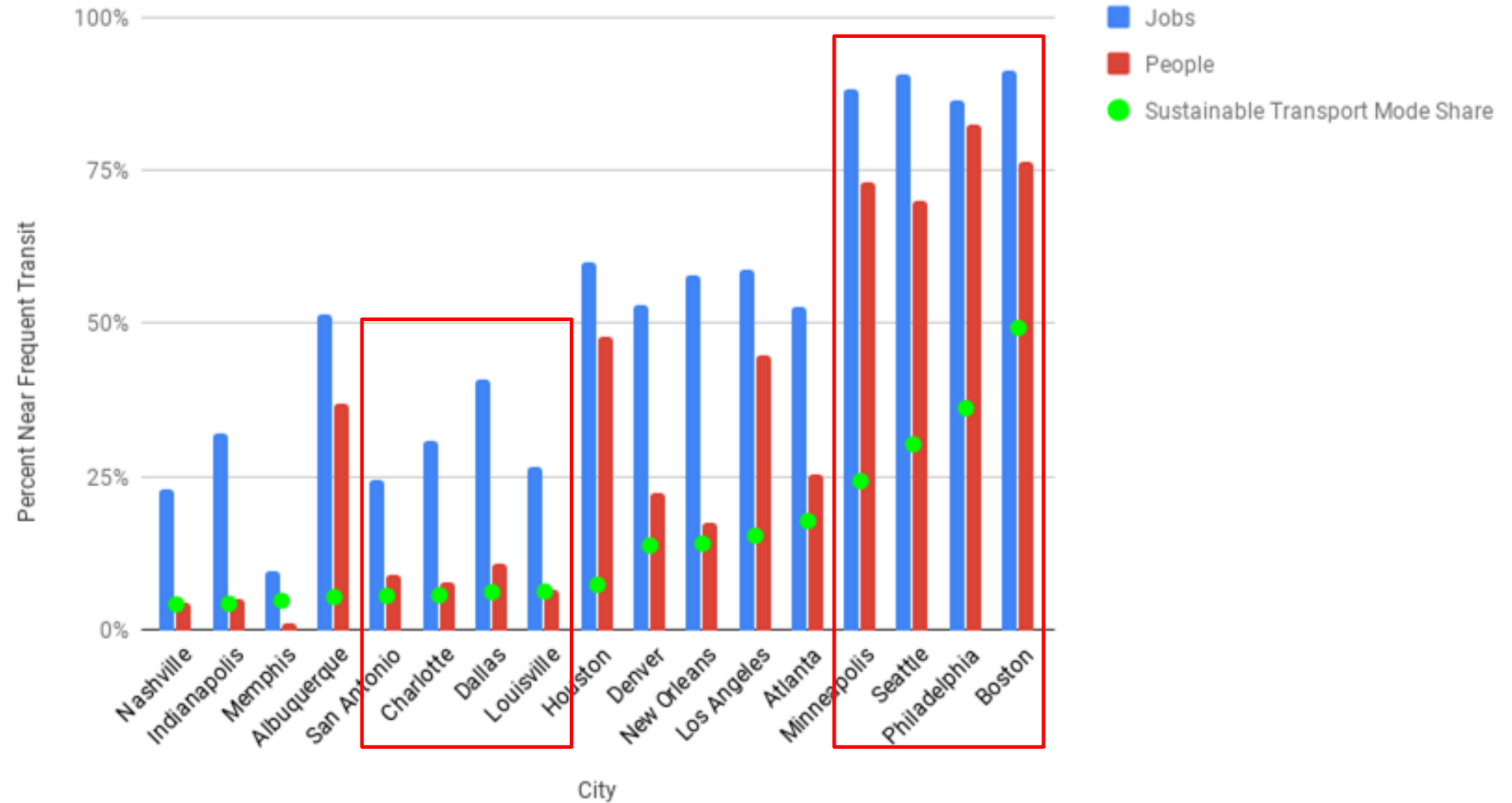


Biking and People Near Frequent Transit



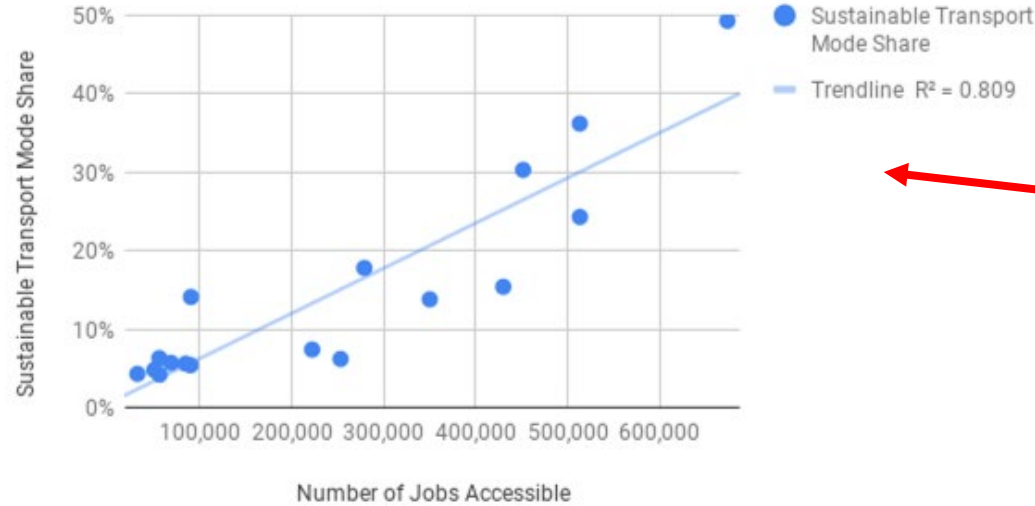
People vs Jobs Near Frequent Transit

Mismatch between Jobs and People Near Frequent Transit



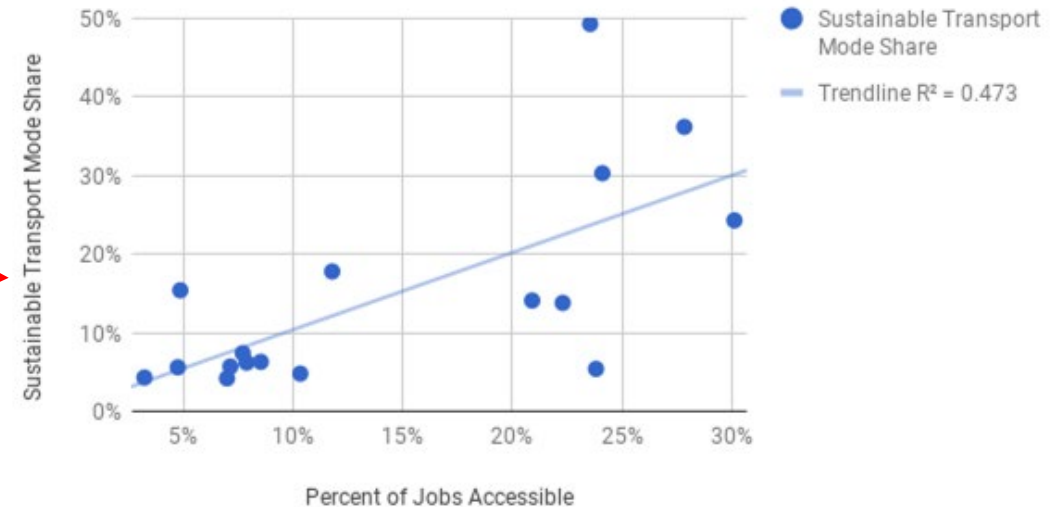
Number vs Share of Jobs Accessible

The number of jobs correlates more strongly than the share of jobs.



Strong Correlation

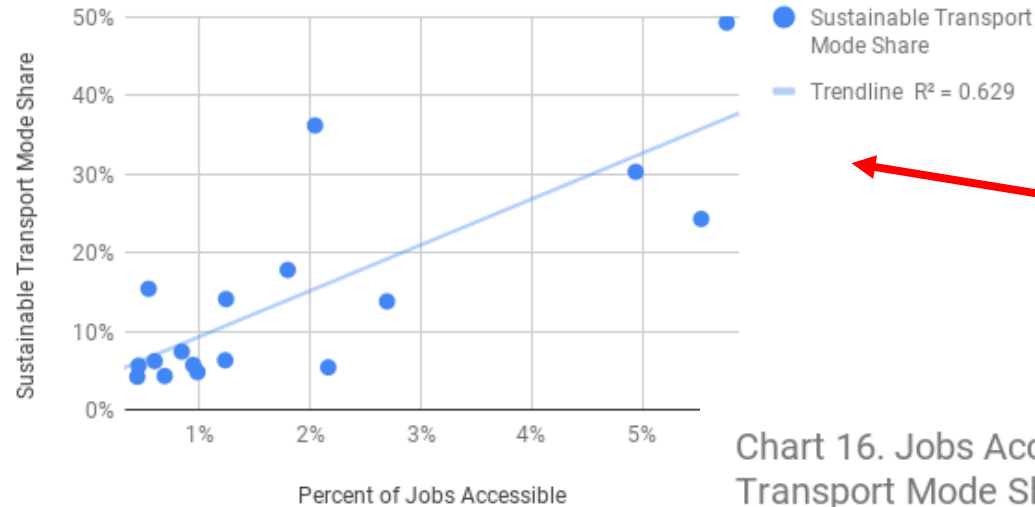
More Weak correlation



30 vs 60 Minutes for Access to Jobs

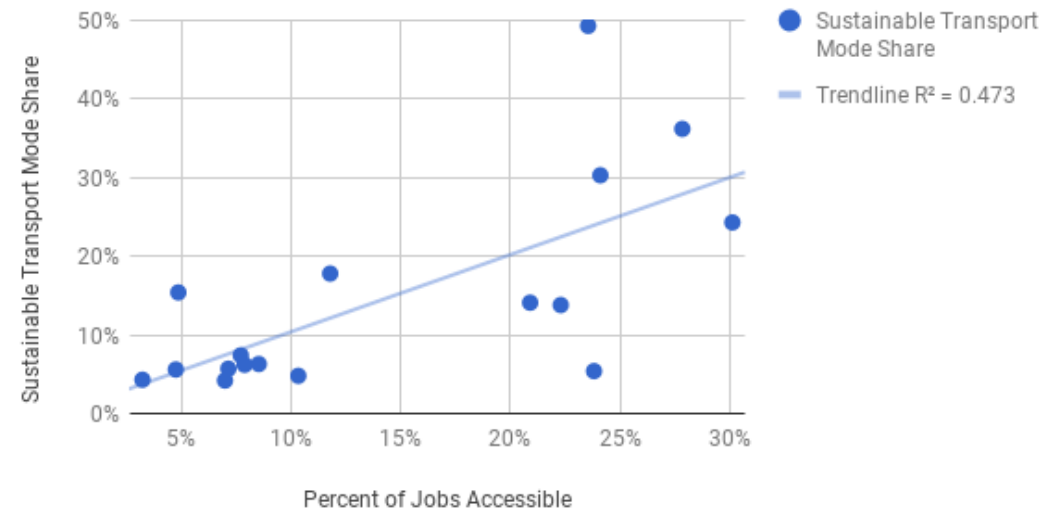
30 Minutes correlates more strongly with mode share

Chart 20. Jobs Accessible in 30 Minutes and Sustainable Transport Mode Share



Stronger Correlation

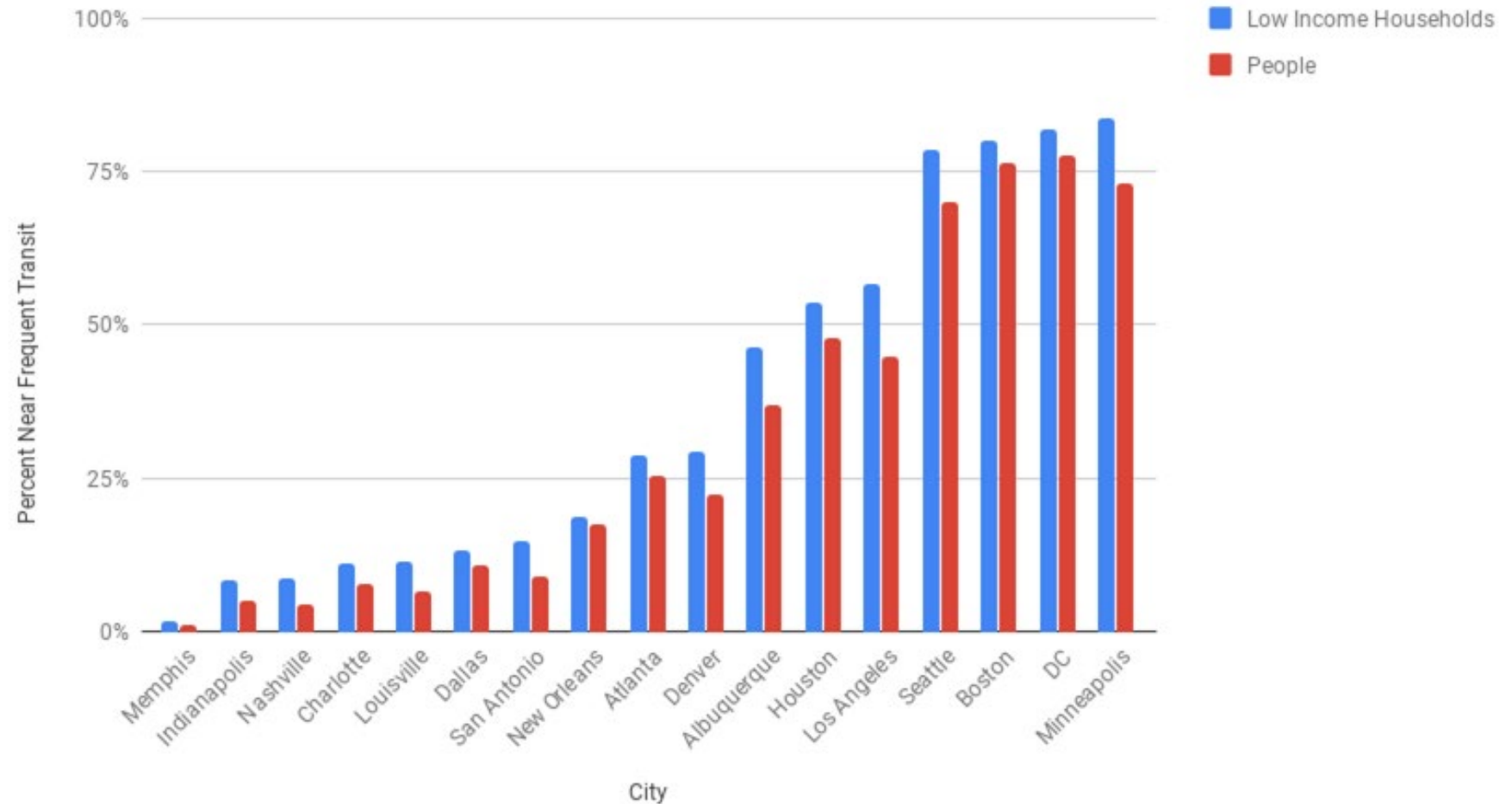
Chart 16. Jobs Accessible in 60 Minutes and Sustainable Transport Mode Share



More Weak Correlation

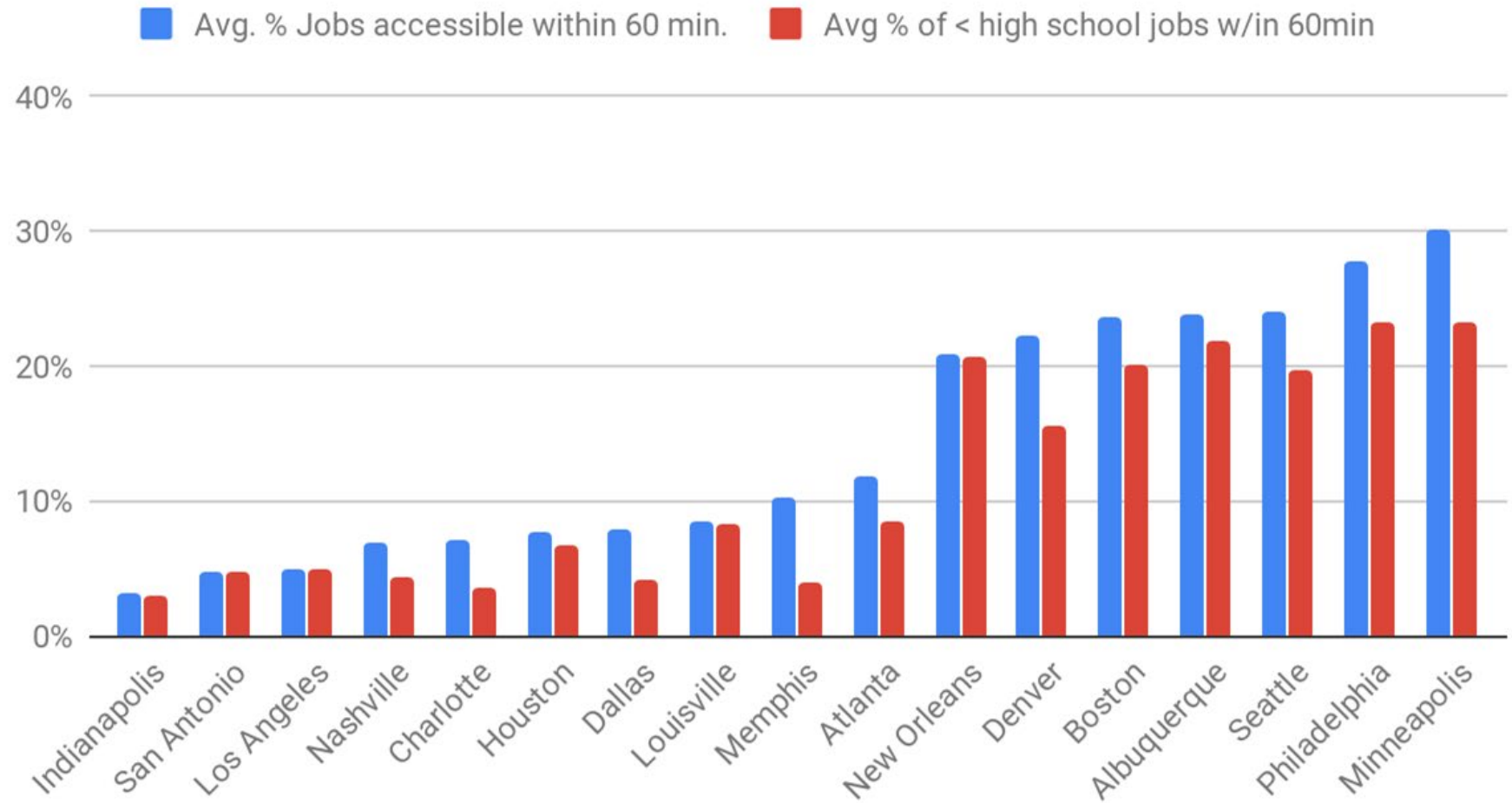
Low Income Households and Access to Low-Skill Jobs

Low Income Households have better access to frequent transit



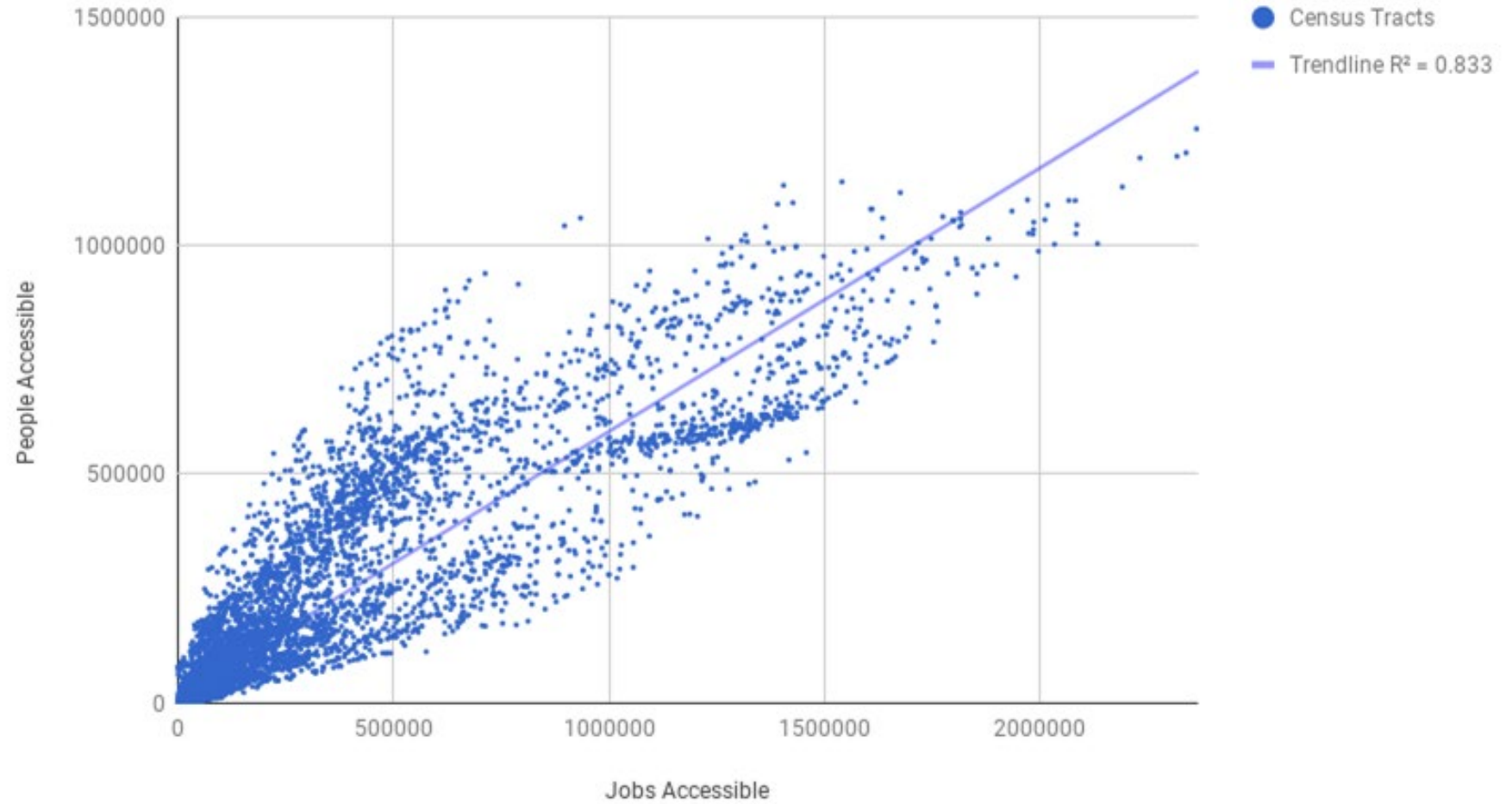
Low Income Households and Access to Low-Skill Jobs

But, access to low-skill jobs is worse than access to all jobs



Access to People

Functional Proxy for Access to Jobs



Online Interactive Tool



Indicators for Sustainable Mobility

A tool for cities to effectively develop sustainable transportation policies.

www.naindicators.itdp.org

Implications & Limitations

- Sample is small - more data needed
- Correlations show association not causation
- Mode Share data is not comprehensive
- Analysis is only as good as the data

Key Points Summary

- People Near Frequent Transit and Access to Jobs correlated most strongly with mode share
- Cities that did best on proximity to transit had corridors of transit
- Gap between Jobs and People Near Frequent Transit
- Number of jobs accessible is more important than the share
- Access in 30 Minutes correlates better than 60 Minutes
- Mismatch between Low Income Households Near Frequent Transit and Low-Skill Job Access
- Access to People is a functional proxy for Access to Jobs

Next Steps

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Thank you!

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